

THE WEATHER—PARIS: Thursday, fog, clear. Temp. 13-3 (54-41). Friday, fair. LONDON: Thursday, dry, cloudy. Temp. 13-7 (55-45). Friday, similar. CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Thursday, sunny. Temp. 13-2 (53-38). NEW YORK: Thursday, cloudy. Temp. 5-4 (41-46). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 29,572

PARIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1978

Established 1887

Ethiopians are directing this war, a source said, 'they certainly learned Spanish in a hurry.'

Jijiga Battle Recounted; Somalis Admit Its Loss

By David Lamb

DJIBOUTI, March 8.—Ethiopian forces have recaptured Jijiga, the last significant Somali stronghold in the Ogaden region, and now hold the key towns in the region, neutral diplomatic sources here confirmed yesterday.

From Nairobi, the Associated Press, reported that today, for the first time, a Somalian radio broadcast admitted that Jijiga, in the north of the Ogaden, has been recaptured by the Ethiopians.

A spokesman for the Western Somalian Liberation Front was quoted as saying that after two weeks of heavy fighting over Jijiga, rebel forces retreated to the "mountains and country-side" to carry on resistance.

The Ethiopians, led by Cubans and equipped with Soviet tanks and other weapons, are trying to cut off the retreating Somalis and "destroy them as an effective fighting force," the Djibouti sources said. The Somalis reportedly left large stockpiles of weapons in the mountains around Jijiga.

Jijiga's recapture by Ethiopia represents a decisive turn in the fighting and indicates that the war may be entering a new phase in which the Somalis will have to choose between surrendering and thus abandoning their goal of annexing the Ogaden or withdrawing farther into the desert for prolonged guerrilla warfare.

Three-Day Push

Foreign reporters have not been allowed to travel to the battle-front. But sources in this former French colony bordering Ethiopia and Somalia gave this account of a three-day final attack on Jijiga.

Ethiopian forces supported by more than 100 Soviet-built tanks drove the mountains to the west of the town and approached from the north. Using heavy artillery and air support, they roared through Somali defense lines six miles from the town on a about last Thursday.

Somalis sent reinforcements, but they did not arrive in time to stem the Ethiopian advance, and Jijiga fell on Sunday. Civilians in the town, all of them Somalis, fled.

Heavy seasonal rains hampered the Somalis attempts to remove weapons and equipment, and much of it was left behind. The So-



STUCK IN THE MUD—An auto storage lot for a repair shop in Frasier Park, Calif., after a sea of mud oozed over the area following record rains in the state.

Agreement to Meet Again Mini-Accord Ends Belgrade Talks

By David A. Andelman

BELGRADE, March 8 (NYT).—

The 35-nation Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe today concluded nearly eight months of often bitter debate on issues of security and the free movement of people and ideas, and prepared to adjourn.

"Consensus was denied and

this I profoundly regret," U.S. Ambassador Arthur Goldberg told the conference in his concluding statement this afternoon. "Efforts to squelch the truth at Belgrade or at home or in any country will not change the truth."

The only agreement here was to meet again in Madrid on Nov. 11, 1980, to continue a review of the progress toward implementation of the Helsinki agreement.

That accord, signed in the Finnish capital in 1975 by the heads of state of each of these 35 nations, was designed to guarantee military and political security in Europe together with a broad range of human and personal rights, free exchange of information and economic data, and free movement of people between the major power centers of Europe.

Agreement even on this simple closing document was stalled for nearly a week by the refusal of the delegation of Malta to approve a document that did not provide for future reviews of the "Mediterranean question"—discussions of demilitarization of the Mediterranean and debates on the situation in the Middle East and on Cyprus.

The Helsinki agreement provides for periodic discussion of such questions but not for a regular full-scale review. Most diplomats here feared that the principal thrust of the Helsinki accord would be diverted by embroiling all 35 countries in regular discussions of Middle East problems that are of direct concern to few of the signatories.

A compromise wording allowing a routine discussion in Madrid was finally agreed on today after heavy pressure on the Maltese government by Italy, its closest neighbor and Britain, its former colonial ruler.

The administration has yet to overcome suspicions within the Pentagon on selling sophisticated arms to a Communist country, even a nonaligned one.

The question of arms sales was expected to come up during the talks between President Carter and Marshal Tito at their meeting tomorrow. Defense Secretary Harold Brown is scheduled to attend those talks. It also will be discussed today by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Yugoslav Foreign Minister Milos Minic.

Since Marshal Tito's break with the Soviet Union in 1948, the United States has provided about \$750 million in arms to Yugoslavia. The military assistance program ended in 1960 at Yugoslavia's request. Subsequently, U.S. arms sales to Yugoslavia involved only spare parts, amounting to about \$1 million annually.

Marshal Tito was the first Communist leader to visit the Carter White House. A small group of Yugoslav exiles marched outside the White House prior to the visit.

Marshal Tito, 85, was somber as Mr. Carter described him as a contemporary and "a friend and associate" of Winston Churchill, Franklin D. Roosevelt and Charles de Gaulle. Mr. Carter also had high praise for Marshal Tito's role as a leader of the Third World.

Confers With Leaders

WASHINGTON, March 8 (UPI).—Marshal Tito conferred with 18 congressional leaders today and was guest of honor at a State Department luncheon given by Vice-President Mondale.

Marshal Tito arrived at the State Department during a snowfall and was applauded as he entered the diplomatic lobby where he and Mr. Mondale toured a Yugoslav photo exhibit.

The earlier meeting at Blair House with senators and representatives included House Speaker Thomas O'Neill, George McGovern, Jacob Javits and other members of the Foreign Relations Committee.



Joshua Nkomo (right) listens as the Security Council discusses the Rhodesian issue.

Sharply Critical of British

Rhodesian Guerrillas Take Fight to UN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 8 (UPI).—Black guerrilla leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe accused Britain today of "stabbing" their struggle in Rhodesia and promised stepped-up warfare if Prime Minister Ian Smith's agreement with black moderates is not rejected.

The co-leaders of the Patriotic Force, angered by Mr. Smith's move and what they said was British acquiescence, came to the United Nations to demand that the 15-nation Security Council condemn the "internal agreement" and to insist that UN economic sanctions against Rhodesia be maintained.

The Patriotic Front, representing 15,000 to 20,000 guerrillas, has included in any agreement to turn rule in Rhodesia over to the black majority and create an independent state of its own.

Otherwise, Mr. Nkomo told reporters, "There is no alternative but we want it that way, but

because there is no other course."

But Mr. Nkomo rejected reports that the Front might invite Cuba to send troops. "We fight our own wars," he said. "We do not ask others to fight for us."

Mr. Smith signed his agreement with three black moderates—Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the Rev. Ndabandzi Sithole and tribal Chief Jeremiah Chirau—as a

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12 Reported Arrested

Protest by Jewish Women
Halted Outside Lenin Library

By Dan Fisher

MOSCOW, March 8.—Dozens of uniformed and plainclothes police stopped a protest demonstration today before it started by Jewish and other women dissidents outside the Lenin Library.

One of the women was arrested after revealing a sign around her neck that showed a Star of David and read: "Let my people go."

Western journalists saw five women arrested, including two who had signs ripped from their necks before being led away. Jewish sources said later that 12 women were picked up either at the library or nearby. Seven others were reportedly prevented from leaving their homes.

In an "appeal to the world's women" given to Western journalists earlier, the women protested that the Soviet authorities will neither allow them to emigrate nor tell them why they are being denied exit visas. "We are doomed to continue the life of uncertainty far away from our relatives without the possibility to bring up our children in Jewish traditions and to get jobs according to our qualifications," the appeal said.

The protest was signed by 44 women who said that they would go on a hunger strike today, a national holiday here in honor of women. More than 20 had indicated they would participate in the demonstration at the Lenin Library.

Steps Blocked

When reporters approached the library about 15 minutes before the demonstration was to begin,

Danish Vote Aids
Party of Premier

COPENHAGEN, March 8 (UPI).—The Social Democrats and the conservatives gained in municipal elections held yesterday and politicians said the results strengthened the minority government of Social Democrat Premier Anker Jorgensen.

The elections did not affect parliamentary representation, but the results were indicative of the popularity of the political parties 13 months after the last general elections.

The Social Democrats won 38.3 per cent of the municipal vote compared to 33 per cent in the 1974 municipal elections and 37 per cent in the general elections. The Conservatives won 14.5 per cent of the vote compared to 9.2 per cent in 1974 and 8.5 per cent in the general elections.

Exhaust-Fume Protest

STOCKHOLM, March 8 (AP).—A group of about 75 women and children blocked a downtown intersection for 30 minutes today in protest against exhaust fumes in Stockholm, the police said. No arrests were made and nobody was reported injured.

Police Report the Kidnapping
Of Belgian Baron in Antwerp

ANTWERP, Belgium, March 8 (AP).—A wealthy Belgian businessman, Baron Charles Victor Brachet, was kidnapped somewhere between his home and office in downtown Antwerp yesterday, police officials confirmed today.

Baron Brachet, 63, chairman of companies dealing in tropical plantations and Belgian real estate, was the second Belgian Baron to be kidnapped in six weeks.

Prosecutor Julien van Hoeylandt said that evidence confirmed it was a kidnapping but he declined to say what the evidence was.

Asked at a press conference whether the kidnapping was for political motives or whether a ransom had been asked, he said: "I don't know."

Tight Scrut

A police emergency committee is dealing with the case and has evidently decided to put tight scrutiny on the kidnapping.

Mr. Van Hoeylandt only said that the family of Baron Brachet had alerted police last night when he did not return home. The prosecutor appealed to the "solidarity of the press" so that the victim will be brought back to his family in good health.

Another Belgian baron, Edouard Jean Empain, 41, one of Europe's wealthiest industrialists, was kidnapped in Paris on Jan. 23. Reports that his kidnappers asked for a ransom of up to 100 million French francs (\$20 million) have not been officially confirmed.

The family of the baron refused to discuss the case, as did the baron's office.

The prosecutor declined to say at what time and where the kidnapping took place, whether there were any witnesses or any other details.

Violence in Turkey

ANKARA, March 8 (Reuters).—Political violence in Turkey took as lives in the first two months of this year, but the rate of killings is dropping. Interior Minister Irfan Ozaydin said at a press conference today. He said 41 persons were killed during January, 26, in February, and two in the first week of March.

they found barricades blocking the steps leading to a large plaza in front of the building where the women had planned to gather. At least a dozen uniformed militia and perhaps 50 plainclothes policemen were stationed around the library and on the sidewalk between the street and the plaza.

When Irina Gildengorin, one of the leaders of the protest group, approached with another woman, about two dozen men formed a circle around them and seven Western newsmen. Two other women appeared seconds later.

While the women were being taken away, other plainclothes policemen maintained the tight circle around the newsmen. When a reporter tried to move down the street, he was physically blocked by one of the men. A few minutes later, after the women were out of sight, the reporters were allowed to leave.

One of the women reportedly arrested on her way to the demonstration was Irina McClellan, the wife of an American professor of Russian history who has been prevented from joining her husband in the United States since their marriage here in 1974.

GIs, S. Koreans
Begin Maneuvers
Assailed by Reds

SEOUL, March 8 (UPI).—More than 100,000 U.S. and South Korean troops today launched their biggest military exercise since the 1950-1953 Korean War.

North Korea and other Communist countries condemned the 11-day ground-air-sea operation as a threat to peace in Asia.

An estimated 42,000 U.S. military personnel joined 65,000 South Koreans in the maneuvers to test their ability to repel a possible Communist invasion after U.S. ground forces were withdrawn from the peninsula during the next five years.

The war games, code-named Team Spirit 78, began near the Demilitarized Zone dividing Korea and off the southeastern coast. Military officials said that the maneuvers would include a river crossing, a beach landing and an airdrop.

Joining 20,000 Americans stationed in Korea were 22,000 U.S. combat personnel from bases in the United States and the Pacific.

Stuttgart Trial of Two
Delayed Over Security

STUTTGART, March 8 (AP).—The trial of two suspected terrorists accused of murdering two U.S. soldiers was postponed yesterday to March 15 because the nation's highest court refused to suspend special courtroom security measures.

The high court said it wants to investigate security measures that defense lawyers object to.

Police Report the Kidnapping
Of Belgian Baron in Antwerp

After the baron failed to return to his home yesterday evening, his son called his office and was told he had not been seen during the day. The son then called the police in the suburb of Schoten.

Call Headquarters

After waiting all night for his return, police called headquarters in Antwerp. They issued the kidnapping alert after checking the baron's activities yesterday.

Baron Brachet is of German origin. His main business interests are in rubber and palm-oil plantations in Zaire and building construction in Belgium. He also has interests in an insurance company.

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Three bombs exploded here early yesterday, but caused no casualties, police said.

Paris Bomb Blasts

PARIS, March 7 (Reuters).—Bishop Mizorew met with Mr. Vance for an hour today and said that he was convinced that the United States will give "serious



UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
RUNNING WATER—With her son tightly strapped to her back a woman in Bani, Mali, goes through an important part of her daily chores. She is collecting water from a well dug in this arid region, north of Timbuktu, with the assistance of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Food Program.

7 Million Are Near Starvation in Sahel, UN Aide Says

ROME, March 8 (UPI).—The director-general of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization said today that 7 million people in the sub-Saharan Sahel region of Africa are near starvation because of severe drought conditions.

Edward Saouma said that the Sahel drought is as serious as the one that resulted in thousands of deaths in the region in 1973-1974 and blamed richer countries, especially in the industrialized West, for not contributing enough food and financial aid.

Mr. Saouma, who returned from a tour of the area, said the food-aid target set by the UN World Food Conference in 1974 of 10 million tons of grain a

year to the Sahel had never been reached.

"Food deficit, hunger, widespread malnutrition—the situation there is again dramatic," Mr. Saouma said of the region, an area south of the Sahara Desert that includes Mali, Cape Verde, Senegal, Mauritania, Niger, Upper Volta, Chad, Gambia and Ghana.

Rainy Season Due

In the short term, Mr. Saouma said, the Sahel region needs at least 457,000 tons of food and 124,000 tons of emergency grain reserves stationed in remote areas before the rainy season.

Although total aid to the Sahel region since 1973 had reached \$536 million, Mr. Saouma said this was not enough.

Mr. Saouma, a Lebanese, said he had agreed with a statement by William Ebele, director of the Organization of African Unity, that richer nations had been callous to the needs of poorer countries.

Mr. Saouma acknowledged, however, that the FAO had no means of assessing if the recipient Sahel countries efficiently used the aid already given them.

In Emotional Philippine Campaign

Jailed Marcos Foe Puts Daughter, 7, on Stump

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, March 8 (WP).—With the help of a seven-year-old girl and the specter of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, the Philippines' first election campaign in five years of martial law has gotten off to a lively start.

President Ferdinand Marcos still rules by decree and the interim National Assembly election results on April 7 will not change that. But by allowing his most celebrated opponent, jailed former Sen. Benigno (Ninoy) Aquino, to enter the assembly race, Mr. Marcos has put some of the fire back into Philippine politics.

Mr. Aquino, 45, confined to a room at Fort Bonifacio, has won wide sympathy and foreign press attention by putting his youngest child on the stump. Usually dressed in slacks and T-shirt, the girl stands on a chair before rapt audiences and says: "I am Kris Aquino. I am 7 years old. My father is Ninoy Aquino and I have not been able to live with him for a long time. Please help me to get him free."

Mr. Marcos' slate of pro-government candidates for the 200-member assembly have sought to counter Mr. Aquino's emotional campaign with an emphasis on their experience in government.

Yesterday, several government candidates, including Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo, appeared at a press conference and handled questions on such matters as the negotiations over a treaty on stage fright.

So far Kris Aquino has appeared at 13 rallies, about one a day since the campaign began. "Of all my five children, it is she who takes best to politics... She has absolutely no stage fright," said Mr. Aquino's wife, Cory.

Mr. Aquino, once considered a likely successor to Mr. Marcos as president, was arrested on charges of murder, subversion and arms possession on the day that Mr. Marcos declared martial law in 1972.

Mr. Marcos has not overlooked sympathy for family ties. In his role as manager of the pro-government slate of candidates, he automatically receives a seat in the assembly.

He has accused the Aquino-led Labor (left) group of distributing leaflets that attack his wife, Meilys, and even hint that he is not the father of his eldest daughter, Imee. Inside Marcos, Governor of greater Manila, is leading a pro-government slate. Yesterday, several government candidates, including Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo, appeared at a press conference and handled questions on such matters as the negotiations over a treaty on stage fright.

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Mr. Marcos' government has been

accused of "illegal" and an "obstacle to peace." The controversy has created dissension within the Cabinet. On Monday, Defense Minister Ester Weissman, on an official visit to the United States, threatened to come home and resign unless a freeze on settlement activity was imposed.

The settlement policy also is a source of friction with the United States, which considers the settlement activity was imposed.

That has now been done, to the consternation of members of the ultra-nationalist Gush Emunim, who share Mr. Begin's view. They protested the temporary freeze today and demanded the resumption of settlement ground-clearing on the West Bank.

One member of parliament, Gershon Cohen, an old ally of Mr. Begin who has lately been critical of his peace efforts, spoke in support of the protest.

The temporary halt was "the beginning of withdrawal from Judea and Samaria," she said, using the biblical names favored by Mr. Begin for the West Bank.

Meanwhile, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Alfred Atherton left Israel today for Geneva, where he will meet with Sandi Arabia's foreign minister, Prince Saad. Mr. Atherton told newsmen he was then going to Washington to prepare for Mr. Begin's talks with Mr. Carter, which are regarded here as likely to be tough in view of the growing division between the two nations over the progress of the peace effort.

Facing Trial in Israel

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The FBI advised Israeli police that Brooklyn-born Sami Esmail had taken terrorist training in Libya, an allegation that figured in the American student's arrest, a Senate committee was told in closed session yesterday.

Mr. Esmail, who is of Arab descent, was returning to Ramallah in the Israeli-occupied West Bank on Dec. 21 to visit his dying father when he was arrested by Israeli security forces. He is scheduled to go on trial in Israel next week on charges of belonging to an unlawful organization and making contacts with foreign agents.

Until now, sources familiar with the case have maintained only that the FBI did not tip off Israeli authorities that Mr. Esmail was returning. These government sources have said that the FBI asked Israeli police for information about him in connection with an FBI inquiry.

The new information about the FBI's role in the arrest was provided by James Price, an FBI counterespionage expert, in response to questions by Sen. James Abourezk, D-S.D.

Sen. Abourezk declined to discuss the 45-minute closed session of the Senate Judiciary Committee, which was meeting to consider the nomination of Assistant Attorney General Civiletti to the No. 2 post in the Justice Department.

Sen. Abourezk was told the meeting was punctuated by heated comments by Sen. Abourezk,

other senators, said Mr. Price, understood that the FBI relayed the information about Mr. Esmail to him on how the FBI had verified Mr. Esmail's alleged terrorist training in Libya.

Mr. Civiletti testified at the session, which was conducted in a small room adjacent to the regular hearing room to guard against microphones picking up the testimony, that the FBI exchanged such information with its Israeli counterparts under provisions of an executive order.

Sen. Abourezk is expected to seek to examine guidelines issued for carrying out the executive order and to question whether the FBI satisfied those guidelines.

Only Reference

The final document adopted today ignored all of the key questions raised here. It stated that: "The representatives of the participating states reaffirmed the resolve of their governments to implement fully, unilaterally, bilaterally and multilaterally all the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act."

This was the only reference to the bitter disagreements of the last months.

"We would have preferred a concluding document that came to grips with all the problems we've discussed over the past months and pointed the way toward a future strengthening of the Helsinki declaration," a senior Western diplomat said. "But without that, the conference is still not a failure." The months of debate have established the principle that human rights and human contacts have as much role to play in international diplomacy as military security or economic cooperation.

Switzerland's ambassador, Rudolf Binschedler, put it more succinctly. "It was 1 per cent success and 99 per cent failure," he said.

Clearly, however, the Soviet Union would not agree. The Warsaw Pact allies succeeded in blocking any concluding declaration containing even a mention of the severe criticism most of the European countries absorbed for violations of the human rights

Associated Press
Striking coal miners yell at a passing non-union trucker at Blackwood, Va.

Union, Industry Assail Carter Move

U.S. Panel Studies Coal-Strike Injunction

WASHINGTON, March 8 (UPI)—Officials of the United Mine Workers and the coal industry today criticized the Carter administration's handling of the coal strike as a presidential fact-finding panel opened a hearing on the 92-day-old walkout.

A spokesman for the board of inquiry said it would move swiftly to give President Carter the report he needs to seek a back-to-work court order against striking miners.

Joseph Brennan, a spokesman for the Bituminous Coal Operators Association, told the board that the government's strike-ending efforts so far have been "heavily directed" against the association, but the union and its members must bear the burden for ending the strike.

Union Vice-President Sam Church denounced Mr. Carter's decision to invoke the Taft-Hartley Act as an "outrage" that hit the union but not the industry.

UMW president Arnold Miller said a back-to-work order would not work. "It never has," he told newsmen. "I don't see any reason why it would."

Heavy Security

The board of inquiry, which Mr. Carter established Monday in invoking the Taft-Hartley Act, held a closed hearing under heavy security. Uniformed government police were there, an official said, to guard against the possibility of disruption by angry miners.

The inquiry panel is required by law to give the President a report on the strike before the federal government can seek a court order directing miners back to work.

Officials have said that Mr. Carter expects to have the report by tomorrow and the government is then expected to move promptly for a back-to-work order.

The administration continued to discourage talk of possible legislation to seize the idle mines, saying that it hoped enough miners would obey a back-to-work order to increase coal production significantly.

But Mr. Carter's top spokesman conceded that no option could be ruled out as the administration sought an end to the long and disruptive strike.

"We do not plan to send [Congress] legislation for seizure of the mines," Presidential Press Secretary Jody Powell said. "Obviously, if at some point down the road the situations change, then plans could change."

Many union officials and miners prefer seizure legislation to a

Taft-Hartley injunction against continuing the strike—primarily because the government could set wages and working conditions under a seizure.

Willingness to Talk
Both the union and the industry have indicated a willingness to resume negotiations, but on differing terms. Government officials are known to believe that company-by-company talks probably hold the only hope for a negotiated settlement.

But neither side in the dispute favors that approach.

Senate Committee Is Told

Praise of Ousted U.S. Attorney Deleted in Writ

By Ronald J. Ostrow

WASHINGTON, March 8—Justice Department lawyers deleted from a key affidavit in the Marston case a Philadelphia FBI official's praise of the ousted U.S. attorney, the Senate Judiciary Committee learned yesterday.

That and other deletions were discovered by Sen. Malcolm Wallop, R-Wyo., who has been leading the inquiry into the firing of David Marston as the committee considers the nomination of Assistant Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti to be deputy attorney general.

Sen. Wallop denounced the deletions as "shocking" and charged that the department and possibly even the White House sought to conceal information from the American people and protect their own image at the apparent expense of justice."

The deletions were made in the affidavit of Russell Baker Jr., a former Civiletti deputy, whose original sworn statement in the Marston case was submitted to the committee at Sen. Wallop's request.

Dropped from Mr. Baker's affi-

U.S. Court Rules States Can't Bar Large Tankers

WASHINGTON, March 8 (UPI)—

The Supreme Court has ruled that states cannot bar supertankers from their harbors and offshore waters in the interests of safety and environmental protection.

On a 6-3 vote this week, the high court declared unconstitutional a Washington statute prohibiting tankers with a capacity of more than 125,000 tons from entering Puget Sound. The majority said that Congress had made ship size an area of federal jurisdiction in which the states could not constitutionally venture.

A number of states, including New York, had urged the court to uphold the Washington law, thus giving states the right to protect their waters from oil pollution as far into the ocean as three miles.

The court also struck down provisions of the Washington law that required domestic tankers to carry state-licensed pilots and established strict safety and design standards for tankers in state waters.

But the court upheld the state's authority to require tankers in foreign trade to carry state-licensed pilots and to require the use of escort tugs by all tankers of more than 40,000 tons capacity and those that failed to meet state design standards.

U.S. Aide Resigns As Jewish Link

WASHINGTON, March 8 (UPI)—

Mark Siegel, who for months has borne the brunt of Jewish criticism of President Carter's Middle East policies, has resigned as the White House liaison to the U.S. Jewish community for personal reasons.

Mr. Siegel will remain on the White House staff as one of two deputies to Hamilton Jordan, Mr. Carter's chief political adviser. But last week, in what he described as a "carefully thought out decision," he informed Mr. Jordan that he would no longer serve as the administration's man in the liaison post.

Mr. Siegel said that he did not know who would replace him in the liaison post.

3 A-Acts Signed By Brazil Chief In West Germany

BONN, March 8 (UPI)—West Germany and Brazil today signed three agreements on cooperation in nuclear research as Brazil was preparing to join the group of nations using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

The Ministry of Research and Technology announced that the deals were signed as President Ernesto Geisel inspected West Germany's nuclear research center in Karlsruhe on the third day of his visit to West Germany.

One of the agreements calls for cooperation in safety precautions for reactors, protection against radiation and the disposal of nuclear waste. The others cover research work for using nuclear heat in the vaporization of coal and studies in metallurgy and welding technology.

Meanwhile, the youth wing of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic party called on the Brazilian leader to leave West Germany immediately, saying his presence "is a provocation for all Democrats."

Cyclist Kills 2 Men In Northern Ireland

PERTHSHIRE, Northern Ireland, March 8 (AP)—Two men, both of them Roman Catholics, were killed today by shots fired from a motorcycle.

Police said that one or two men on a motorcycle fired at least six shots before driving off. The slain men were Thomas Trainor and Denis Kelly, both in their 20s.

Teng Heads United Unit

TOKYO, March 8 (AP)—Teng Hsiao-ping, the deputy premier, was elected chairman of China's united front organization, the fifth People's Political Consultative Conference, in its closing session, the *Hsinhua* News Agency reported today.

U.S. Forbids a Friend's Fete for Tongsun Park's Return

By Marlene Cimons

WASHINGTON, March 8—It was lavish party-giving that helped get South Korean businessman Tongsun Park into trouble in the first place, and the Justice Department felt moved to block a party planned for yesterday by a friend who wanted to welcome him home.

"I feel a little like the prisoner of Zenda," said the would-be host, Peter Malatesta, once an aide to former Vice-President Agnew. "I didn't think we did things like that in this country."

Mr. Park, who was indicted by a grand jury last August on 36 counts of bribery, conspiracy, racketeering and mail fraud, returned to Washington last week for the first time in 18 months to testify before the House Ethics Committee about his role in the Korean influence-peddling affair.

Before the scandal broke, he had become a legendary social figure in the capital, well known for the elaborate parties he threw for government officials and others.

3 Calls in 2 Days

Mr. Malatesta said that a telephone call he received from the Justice Department late Monday night was the second in as many days. Originally, Mr. Malatesta said, he had scheduled his party for Monday evening, but he postponed it for 24 hours at the department's request. The second call, he said, was more definitive.

"They didn't even ask," he said. "They just said, 'It's off—you won't be able to have a party.' They were very polite, but there was no question that they just didn't want a party. They are calling all the shots—where he goes and what he does. So, for the second day in a row, I've got to call people up and tell them not to come. I'm very embarrassed."

John Russell, a Justice Department spokesman, said the decision was based on security. "He is a key witness, and we think it is necessary to give him as much protection and security as possible," Mr. Russell said.

Mr. Malatesta, who now runs a Virginia restaurant called Peter's, where the party was to be held, greeted this explanation with some skepticism. "They had arranged for security," he said. "They ordered a table for six for the marshals. That's a pretty

fair-sized detail. The vice-president doesn't even get much more than that."

Mr. Park's attorney, William Hundley, could not be reached for comment, but it is understood that he wants his client to maintain a low profile during his first few weeks in Washington.

Mr. Hundley is said to feel that it would be in poor taste for Mr. Park, who has been granted immunity from prosecution, to be honored with a party at a time

when he is testifying on criminal matters. Mr. Park, whose home is in Seoul, is expected to be in Washington for one to two months.

Mr. Malatesta met Mr. Park here some years ago and for a time, both were in great social demand as two of the city's most eligible bachelors.

After Agnew's departure from public office in 1973, Mr. Malatesta worked for a time at the Commerce Department and then,

with financial assistance from Mr. Park, opened Pisces, a private club in Georgetown. He left Pisces last year to launch his Virginia restaurant.

Mr. Malatesta said the guest list for the canceled party had been limited to socialites. "They are all social friends," he said. "There were to be no politicians, no diplomats, just long-time Washington social friends of Tongsun."

—Los Angeles Times.

Members of Old Russian Sect

Orthodox Children in Oregon Defying State Truancy Laws

By Wallace Turner

WOODBURN, Ore., March 8 (NYT)—A 31-year-old immigrant woman who speaks only Russian faces a possible jail sentence here because of her daughter's failure to attend school.

The case has First Amendment overtones because the woman, Natalie Egoroff, is one of 1,000 or so Old Believers members of a sect that split off from the Russian Orthodox Church three centuries ago, who settled here as permanent residents aliens in the 1960s.

The Old Believers want their children to learn arithmetic and English. But they do not want them to hunger for material things and abandon the religion-centered life that the sect clung to during centuries of persecution.

Please Guilty

Mrs. Egoroff has pleaded guilty to a charge of fostering the truancy of her 14-year-old daughter, Anna, who left the sixth grade last spring before her school closed and did not return in the fall. Oregon requires attendance through the eighth grade.

Anna and five of her 10 brothers and sisters are among about 90 Russian children who were enrolled at the 91 Elementary School, about five miles from the Egoroff family's modestly successful farm, in Clackamas County.

Woodburn, a small Willamette Valley town where most of the Old Believer families live, is in Marion County. More than 350 Russian children are registered in Woodburn schools, and officials there tend to tolerate their early departures.

But Floyd Lapp, the superintendent of the 91 Elementary School, said, "One of the things I feel strongly about is that if children are going to live in our country, they're going to need enough education to fill out forms, apply for driver's licenses and read signs."

Chicago Suburb's 15 Policemen Suspended for Suspected Crimes

CHICAGO, March 8 (Reuters)—Robbins, a southern suburb of Chicago, has suspended its entire 15-man police force amid charges that patrolmen and superior officers committed armed robbery, burglary and car theft.

"Police protection in this community has broken down completely, so we are closing down the department completely and reorganizing it," local attorney Douglas Polsky said.

Cook County sheriff's police and police from surrounding towns kept the peace yesterday in the predominantly black community of 10,000 after the suspensions took effect.

The decision was made by local trustees after a disciplinary hearing for two policemen accused of withholding property confiscated from criminal suspects and demanding money from residents in exchange for police protection.

The two policemen accused their superiors of similar and other crimes.

Mr. Polsky also said that there had been reports of fighting among Robbins policemen and between the police and local residents.

Technically, the 15-man force, including Police Chief Percy Cojeman, is being laid off for two months, with pay. But they will have to apply for jobs like any other recruits when the police force is restructured.

Effects of Recession

Malnutrition, Food Shortages Are Growing Mexican Issues

MEXICO CITY, March 8 (NYT)—In the Cerro del Judío slums overlooking the capital, Rosario Salinas prepared her children's lunch of beans and lentils. "The last time we had meat was on Christmas Eve," she said. "We eat what we can buy."

Outside her tin-and-hardboard shack two trucks bounced along an unpaved street to deliver Wonder bread and soft drinks to a tiny grocery that is carrying the message of consumerism into the slums.

"Everything is so expensive these days," Mrs. Salinas said. "What can we do? We used to buy chicken, but that has gone up so much. My husband is not working, so we just tighten our belts. My sister gives me milk some days. Otherwise, the children drink corn meal and water."

The Justice Department spokesman said that discussion of the Elberg investigation was deleted because the department was not acknowledging the existence of the inquiry when the affidavit was made public in January.

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Controls to End in 1985

Senate Impasse Seen Over on Gas Pricing

By Adam Clymer

WASHINGTON, March 8 (NYT)—Senate energy conferees said yesterday that they had broken a three-month impasse over natural-gas pricing with a plan to end price controls in 1985 after allowing a 62-per cent increase, plus inflation, in the interim.

If their agreement holds and is accepted by House conferees it will be considered a major success for the Carter administration. But the administration faced a setback of equal magnitude yesterday when Sen. Russell Long, D-La., chairman of the Senate Energy Committee, said that another critical Carter energy measure, the crude-oil, equalization tax, was dead.

Under yesterday's gas plan, the price of a thousand cubic feet of natural gas would go from \$1.42 to \$2.42, measured in 1977 dollars, by 1985. Then, if price spurt, controls could be reimposed by the President or Congress. "We're no longer deadlocked," said Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., chairman of the Senate Energy Committee. "We're moving toward an agreement." Other senators involved in a day of

negotiations said that they believed they had finally put together a majority of the 17 energy conferees for one position.

But two of the Democrats, Senators Dale Bumpers of Arkansas and Floyd Haskell of Colorado, said that they had not signed the agreement. Sen. Bumpers said, "We are not entirely agreed, but we are far enough along so that we want to talk to the House about this." He and Sen. Jackson planned to meet today with three House conferees. Representatives Thomas Ashe, D-Ohio; John Dingell, D-Mich., and Harley Staggers, D-W.Va.

This hopeful sign for the administration's embattled energy legislation was balanced by the bad news from Sen. Long. He went to the White House to tell President Carter that the crude-oil tax could not be passed under any imaginable set of circumstances. "He said that administration backers were 'beating a dead horse' by persisting with it."

Quick Agreement

Sen. Long had been in general agreement on a form of the will-head tax in early December, but that was contingent on a quick agreement on natural gas, and before Congress felt constituents' anger over Social Security tax increases at Christmas.

Meanwhile, House tax specialists today strongly disputed Sen. Long's claim that the President's proposed crude-oil tax is dead and urged House Democrats to stand behind it, AP reported.

Rep. Al Ullman, D-Ore., chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, said that de-

spite Sen. Long's claim, Congress should be able to complete work on Mr. Carter's entire energy tax bill, including the controversial crude-oil tax, by mid-April.

The document generally agreed on yesterday was similar to another compromise effort that failed last year. The major differences lie in a definition of new natural gas eligible for higher prices that is more generous to producers and in spelling out emergency allocation of interstate natural gas by the President to the interstate market.

Mr. Carter has sought to bring gas sold within the state in which it is produced under full federal control and the House had voted to go along with him. The Senate, on the other hand, had rejected federal control of interstate gas and had voted to deregulate new interstate gas prices.

The government recognized that economic and unemployment problems cannot be resolved overnight, and President Jose Lopez Portillo is emphasizing increased production of basic foods to establish "minimum levels of life and dignity" for lower-income groups. The economic and cultural obstacles to achieving even this modest objective are enormous, however.

As in many developing countries, agricultural priorities are, first, food for export, second, food for industrial processing and, third, food for the population at large. While winter vegetables, strawberries, tomatoes and coffee are being produced

in the countryside, there is little tradition of vegetable consumption. Vegetables are grown only for sale to city markets. In slums, buying habits have been distorted by advertising so that the poor may buy soft drinks instead of milk.

Hundreds Reported Involved**California Doctors Called Main Drug Pushers**By George Reasons
and Mike Goodman

LOS ANGELES, March 8.—Hundreds of California doctors have become the main illegal suppliers of dangerous drugs to thousands of people across the state, the Los Angeles Times has found.

The president of the state's Division of Medical Quality estimates that there are "between 500 and 1,000 of these drug-pushers" in California.

They are illegally giving out about a million pills a day by writing prescriptions for anyone who can pay their fees. They operate in almost every community.

Many doctors know who they are but will not admit them, said Dr. Eugene Feldman, president of the Division of Medical Quality. "It's the brotherhood code: Turn your back or get sued," he said.

Although it is estimated that less than 2 per cent of the state's doctors are involved, narcotics agents say, the doctors illegally supply about 90 per cent of all pharmaceutical drugs on the street.

Prefer Cash

Some of these doctors earn \$1,000 a day writing illegal prescriptions for anybody who can pay the \$10-to-\$20 fee, preferably in cash.

Some who cannot pay reportedly use Medi-Cal, the federal-state program of medical care for the poor, aged and disabled.

"A doctor with a pencil and prescription pad has a ticket to a fortune," a narcotics agent said. "He works great hours and makes no house calls, doesn't need medi-

cal equipment or medical employees."

The drugs include amphetamines (speed) to pep up the user, barbiturates to bring him down, powerful narcotics pills with the punch of heroin or codeine to carry him through withdrawal.

Swallowed, Injected

Many are swallowed by the handful, but often they are dissolved and injected with hypodermic needles and syringes, which are sometimes supplied by pharmacists who work closely with the doctors, filling thousands of their prescriptions a week.

The trend began about five years ago when new federal laws cut off illegal pharmaceutical drugs from Mexico. Doctors became the best source for the drugs and narcotics agents agree that they filled the void.

In Los Angeles County, there are allegedly more than 100 doctors who have been writing prescriptions for several hundred thousand dangerous pills a day.

A Favorite Doctor

A favorite among the drug subculture was Dr. Wendell Melior, 70, who practiced in Hollywood for almost 30 years and was on the staff of Hollywood Presbyterian Hospital.

According to court records, Melior was beset by financial problems. In 1976 he lost substantially in the stock market and owed state and federal income taxes amounting to thousands of dollars.

His prescriptions for dangerous pills began showing up in large numbers in pharmacies in West

Los Angeles and Hollywood in 1976. Many of them were written to "known drug users" according to a narcotics agent who opened an investigation.

Melior recognized he was running a risk, according to court records. The first undercover agent who visited Melior got a prescription for Quaaludes, a nonbarbiturate sedative, but the doctor balked at giving her a second one for a powerful stimulant sometimes taken intravenously.

"He said it was not likely that the inspectors would check him but he didn't want to take any chances," she wrote in her report.

Upsets and Downers

She went back several weeks later for a refill and the doctor told her: "You understand, dear, this is very serious. I just got a phone call an hour ago and a doctor we thought was on vacation was actually in jail." He told the agent that the doctor was arrested for writing a prescription, and that it was too dangerous to write for Quaaludes, uppers and downers.

So, she said, he gave her a prescription for emperin-codeine. (Emperin-codeine is classified as a narcotic and is used by addicts to supplement heroin habits.)

Melior told a second agent that "he could not give him Quaaludes anymore; that he was under surveillance by federal and state agents and had to be careful," the agent reported. He gave him a powerful downer instead.

Melior was arrested a short time later and was convicted on five drug counts.

As a rule, such doctors run assembly-line operations. Waiting rooms are jammed with addicts, pushers and teen-agers. Long lines spill out onto the streets.

Bodyguards Hired

Some doctors pass around a sign-up sheet and take people in numerical order. More people are waiting than the doctors can see in a day and bodyguards often are hired to keep order.

Doctors' offices became meeting places for the drug culture. Those awaiting their turn often are all-day vigil—make their waits a social event by swapping information on doctors and "easy" pharmacies, trading prescriptions and pills and selling marijuana and sometimes heroin.

In March, 1975, state and federal narcotics agencies formed the Division Investigation Unit (DIU) comprised of 10 agents in Los Angeles and San Francisco. They deal exclusively with the illegal diversion of pharmaceutical drugs. Since then, at least 100 doctors in California have been arrested, convicted or forced to retire.

Soil Fresh

Not too long ago, Sophia Loren created a minor furor by attending a Dior fashion show with her hair a solid frizz. As for Mrs. Pierre Schlimberger, she had Alexandre work her blond hair into a mass of minuscule African-tribe braids.

All that did not happen overnight. It has been brewing for years in the fashion photographers' lobbies, which suddenly have become fashion centers.

It is easy to see why. For weeks,

© Los Angeles Times.



Left: Hair styled by fingers. Right: Sophia Loren's new look.

The Nouvelle Coiffure Established**FASHION**

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Jan. 8 (UPI)—Today the fashion generation gap shows in the hairdo.

On one hand, the young, with somewhat wild, generally untamed, frizzy or kinky but always natural-looking hair. On the other, older women in meticulous set hair, a neat, precise and definitely artistic composition.

Actually, the *nouvelle coiffure* is long overdue. For years, Paris remained quiet and conventional while London came out with the most exciting hair and makeup fashions. Hairdresser Leonard, for one, innovated with kinky hair and such colors as spinach or carrot. It somehow looked right on young English women, but in Paris, the hairdressers' consensus was that "French women wouldn't go for that."But the *nouvelle coiffure* is very much here and it is beginning to affect the establishment hairdressers and customers.

"The magazine exposure was capital," he added. "Women not only got used to my style, but they started asking for the same hairdo. As Elle is a commercial magazine, its editors then literally forced me to open a hairdressing salon."

That was in 1971. Now, Mr. Mandato has three salons in Paris, a fourth on the way and processes 700 customers a day. He also just had an offer to open a salon at Bloomingdale's in New York, but he is not sure he could handle it.

Paris youth also took to those new hairstyles in a big way and they are now all over, from the flea market to the Champs-Elysees.

The new generation of French women love those curly, free-flowing and do-it-yourself hairdos and consider the weekly visit to the hairdresser démodé.

. Hairdressers, however, still have a firm hand on the market because women need to have their hair cut.

. Mandato is not the only stylist. Another is Jean-Louis David (who has a salon at Hotel Daniel's in New York), and among the best new coiffure champions one can let Modo's Hair (which is a group of four hairdressers).

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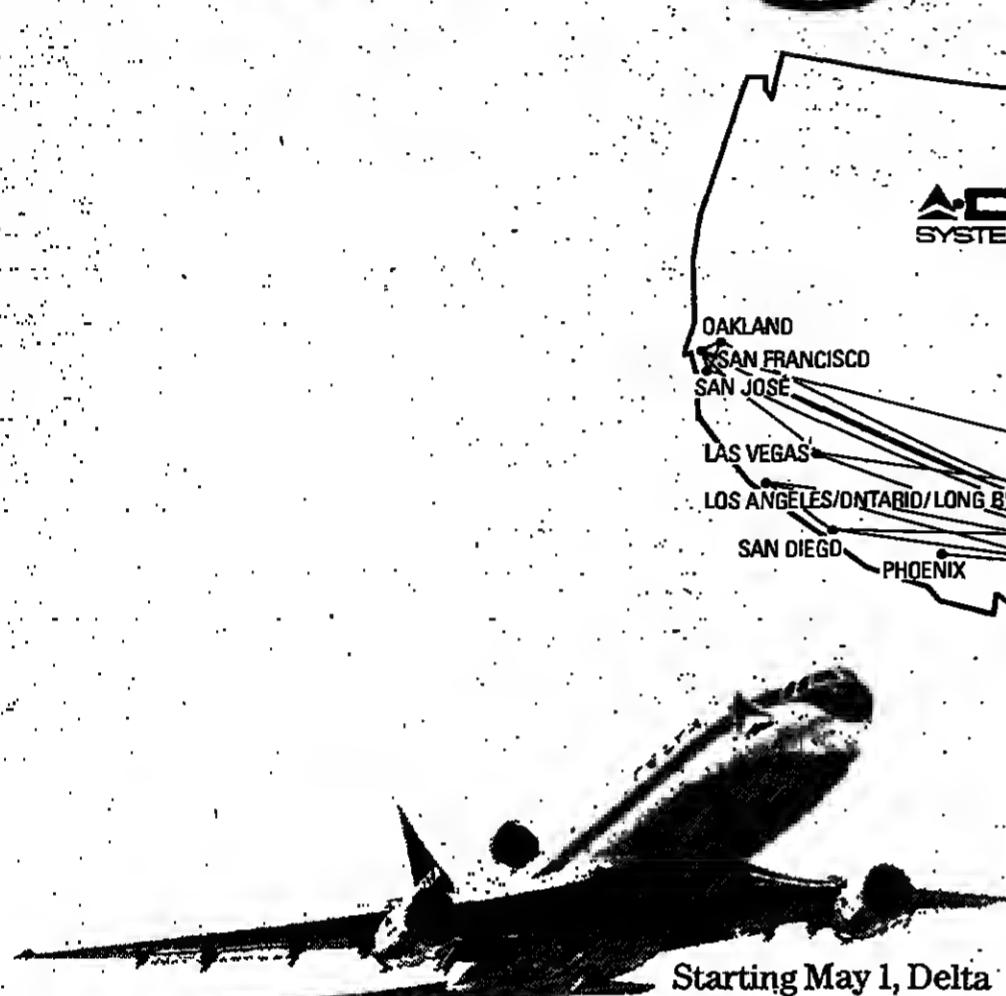
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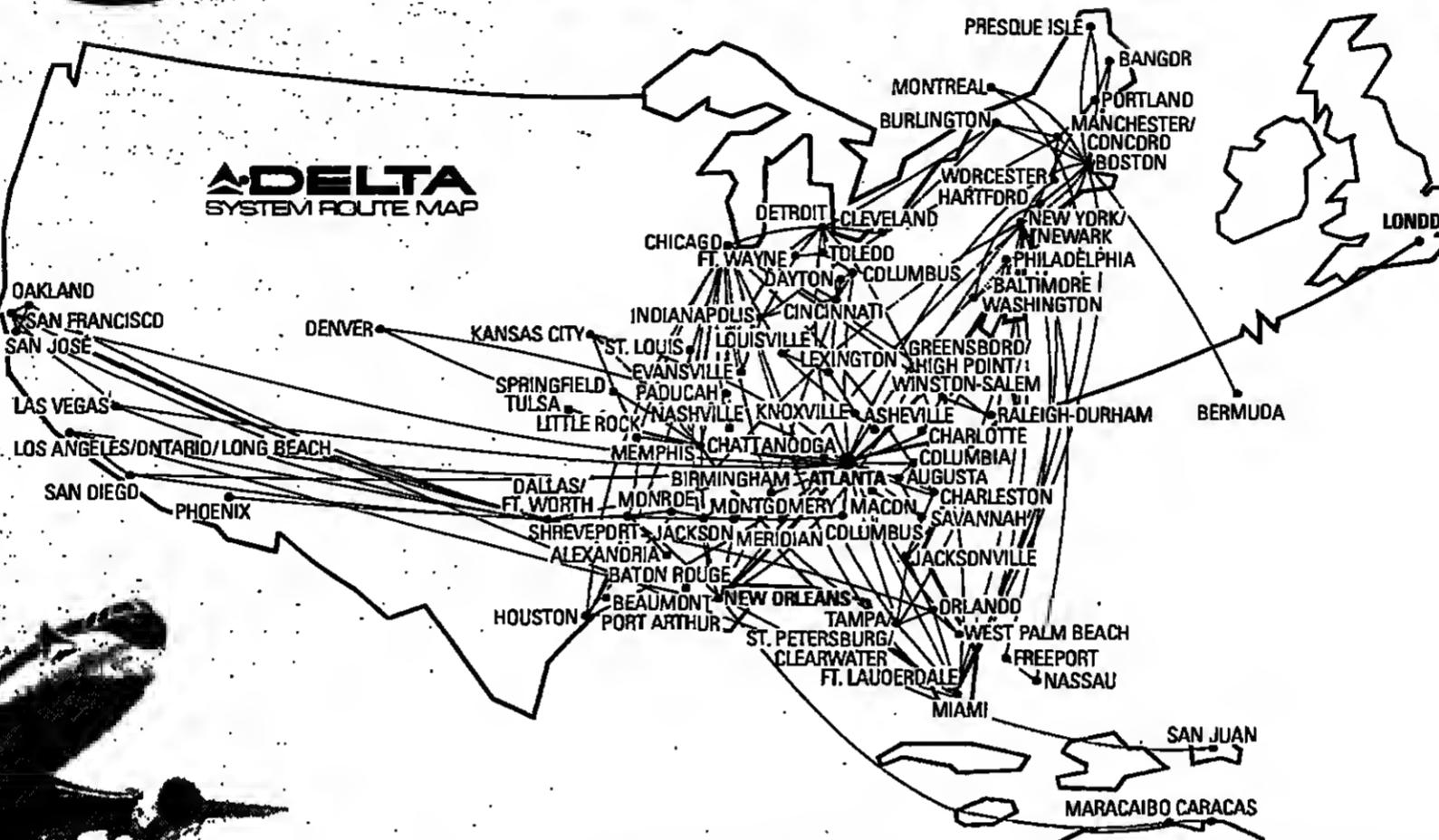
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Dollar Gains Late in Day In Thin Mart

Central Banks Move To Support Currencies

LONDON, March 8 (AP-DJ)—Central bank action supporting the dollar, under intense downward pressure early today, set the stage for a late recovery in agitated foreign-exchange trading.

Generally, the dollar's late recovery was linked to an unfounded rumor that U.S. coal miners had decided, after all, to return to work. But the dollar's "violent reaction," as one trader put it, to a mere rumor exemplifies the thin level of trading and widespread nervousness that is gripping the market. It also represents the difficulty monetary authorities, such as the Federal Reserve, have trying to maintain an "orderly market."

The basic factors afflicting the ailing dollar have not been altered, dealers said. And, under these conditions, many market participants are reluctant to take a position—either short or long of dollars—although there is a distinct bias against holding dollars too long.

When the dollar was poised to drop below the 2.00-DM level, dealers said the Bundesbank was intervening for what appeared to be large amounts. The West German central bank was believed to be buying dollars spot and then entering into swap transactions with the big German banks, which will, at least temporarily, disguise the extent of its intervention.

Against the deutsche mark, the dollar finished at 2.0243 DM, up from 2.0170 DM yesterday.

In Tokyo, the Bank of Japan bought about \$250 million, about half of spot turnover, to hold the dollar at 255 yen as major Japanese exporters sold dollars frantically on fear of a further fall. In Europe, the dollar plummeted to a record intraday low of 234.25 yen, before finishing at 234.40 yen, down 11 yen from late yesterday.

Elsewhere, the dollar rose 1.6 cents from yesterday to 138.00 Swiss francs and 2.5 cents against the French franc to 4.7350 francs.



'I've Had Encounters of All Kinds.'

Adds to Economic Confusion

W. Germans

By John Geddes

BONN, March 8 (AP-DJ)—Despite official proclamations to the contrary, the West German assessment of U.S. economic policymaking as "amateurish" is so deep-seated that it is not about to disappear quickly.

This view, shared by West German officials in the public and private sectors alike, is seen as continuing to undermine confidence in the dollar, color the foreign exchange market's perception of U.S. economic policies and generally remain a source of friction between the two countries.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Economics Minister Otto Lemke have all given speeches recently underlining the strength of relations between the United States and West Germany.

Sources confirmed that the new "all is well" stance by Bonn fol-

lows anxiety about possible consequences of continued public bickering between the two nations over their economic positions. But, they added, underlying the new, friendly exterior is continuing ill-feeling.

Faith in the Carter administration is at such a low ebb that it would require a decisive sign that the United States plans to fight inflation as well as curb oil imports to restore it, sources said. Even managing to push an energy bill through Congress may not suffice unless it is strict and comprehensive, they added.

Diplomatic sources say it is a common government perception in West Germany that U.S. officials not only are unwilling to accept German economic arguments but they may well be incapable of even understanding them.

The West German view is that the people sitting on the bench here are better than the first

team over there," a diplomat said. One banker added that U.S. economic policymakers are "like an elephant in a porcelain shop. They simply don't have any strong, friendly exterior in continuing ill-feeling."

Faith in the Carter administration is at such a low ebb that it would require a decisive sign that the United States plans to fight inflation as well as curb oil imports to restore it, sources said. Even managing to push an energy bill through Congress may not suffice unless it is strict and comprehensive, they added.

Compounding the problem, one government source said, "we simply don't know who Carter listens to." He said the "talk the dollar down, talk the dollar up" strategy evident for the past year leaves only a residue of confusion over U.S. economic strategy.

"What we have here," one diplomat said, "is a couple of high-priced 'complices.' " He said the personalities of Mr. Carter and Mr. Schmidt don't mesh and those difficulties add to the economic confusion.

But despite the privately displayed dismay with the way U.S. economic policy is being conducted, officials here are still quick to underline that it does not signal an end to cooperation, perhaps only more caution.

One high government source said West Germany is willing to continue its cooperation with the United States in bringing order to the foreign exchange market, but noted that the first step may have to come from the United States. When the dollar plunged to a record low fixing of 1.9320 DM March 1, the Bundesbank reportedly pretty much stayed on the sidelines signaling the United States that it was now its turn to take action.

While he would not elaborate on what such a first step could be, the source mentioned that a reciprocal move by West Germany could be a half-point cut in the discount and Lombard rates—a step which private bankers tend to dismiss as ineffective.

The government source, however, said it was felt that a widening of interest rate differentials even more by the two countries could be the final measure needed at this time.

But American intervention in foreign exchange trading will continue in an effort to counter "disorderly markets." Officials said today that "there is no problem in mobilizing additional resources of foreign exchange" for use when we judge the time is correct.

Mr. Strauss' concern about the impact of the dollar on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) negotiations is more a reflection of a latent possibility than a direct threat at the moment.

The American negotiating team still is hoping to reach a general understanding on reducing tariffs and non-tariff barriers by mid-summer, with legislation ready for Congress by next January.

This was up sharply from the previous quarterly record set in the February to April, 1976 period, when U.S. authorities sold \$783.2 million in marks, Swiss francs, Belgian francs and guilders.

Overall gross market intervention by the world's central banks, however, slid to \$26 billion in the November-January quarter from \$30 billion in the prior three months.

Dollar Problem May Hinder GATT Talks, Strauss Says

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, March 8 (UPI)—Robert Strauss said today that the decline of the dollar in foreign exchange trading might delay successful conclusion of multilateral trade talks in Geneva, or limit their potential accomplishment.

Mr. Strauss, Mr. Carter's special trade representative, said, "We run into this (dollar problem) wherever we go."

For example, why should we give you any more trade concessions, you've already given you 23 or 24 per cent?"

Mr. Strauss was referring to the fact that the dollar has lost about 20 per cent of its value in just the past four months against the Swiss franc. Not only does that give American goods an advantage against Swiss-made goods, but many Europeans believe that the United States is deliberately encouraging a cheaper dollar for that precise purpose, although U.S. officials heatedly deny this charge.

But still, a high administration official today reiterated the belief that "the dollar has moved down faster and further than the underlying circumstances would justify."

Mr. Strauss also said that there is a danger that expectations of what the U.S. energy bill might accomplish in reducing oil imports and consumption may be running too high. But he said that passage is crucial as a demonstration of political will.

Meanwhile, Treasury officials did not deny a report that Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal and Under-Secretary

—Federal Reserve and Treasury foreign exchange market intervention rose to record levels in the three months ended Jan. 31, 1976, while gross intervention by major central banks dipped slightly in the period, the New York Federal Reserve bank said today.

The Fed said that in the November, 1977 to January, 1978 quarter, U.S. authorities sold the equivalent of \$1.5 billion—primarily deutsche marks—in the New York foreign exchange market.

This was up sharply from the previous quarterly record set in the February to April, 1976 period, when U.S. authorities sold \$783.2 million in marks, Swiss francs, Belgian francs and guilders.

Overall gross market intervention by the world's central banks, however, slid to \$26 billion in the November-January quarter from \$30 billion in the prior three months.

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N.Y. Stocks Gain on Dollar's Rise

NEW YORK, March 8 (IHT)—Continued bargain hunting and some improvement of the dollar overseas helped overcome worries about the U.S. coal strike, sending prices on the New York Stock Exchange higher in active trading.

They said a restraining factor

government may seek legislation to take over the coal mines if the miners defy the order.

But a White House spokesman said the President had no plans presently to seize the mines, although he did not rule out such action altogether.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up only 1.58 at 3 p.m., continued its rise to 750.87, up 4.08 points.

The analysts said investors were also cautious ahead of President Carter's news conference scheduled for tomorrow afternoon.

There was speculation the

U.S. 'Potato King' Fined, Suspended For Six Years

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP-DJ)—"Potato King" John Simplot and two other traders have been fined and suspended from trading for six years in connection with the much-publicized default on the Maine potatoes futures contract in May, 1976.

The Commodity Futures Trading Commission had charged the three men with defaulting on the delivery of about 50 million pounds of potatoes promised for delivery in May, 1976. The agency said that Mr. Simplot, Peter Taggares and Dean Simmers agreed to various penalties without admitting charges that they manipulated the potato futures market.

A CFTC spokesman said that penalties were among the most severe the commission has levied in its three years of existence.

Mr. Simplot will be suspended from trading on any commodity futures exchange for six years and was fined \$50,000.

Mr. Taggares will be suspended for four years and fined \$15,000. Mr. Simmers agreed to a two-year suspension and a \$2,000 fine.

W. German Bond Call

BONN, March 8 (AP-DJ)—The West German Finance Ministry has decided to retire its eight-year federal government bond three years early, Hans Matthaei, finance minister, said. The bonds, totaling 1 billion marks, carry a 10-percent coupon. Holders will be able to receive their last interest payments August 1 and October 1, 1978.

In "U.S. Oil Firm Seeks Court Protection" (IHT, March 8) a printing error omitted the word "million" from two figures. Assets should read \$46.63 million, liabilities \$392.93 million.

Japan Curbs Car Exports

PARIS, March 8 (AP-DJ)—Japanese car makers are voluntarily limiting their exports to France this year to below 3 per cent of the domestic market, according to industry sources.

The self-limitation decision follows last December's visit to Tokyo of a delegation of French auto manufacturers, the sources said.

Woolworth was up 1/8 to 18 1/4. E.I. du Pont de Nemours, which raised its dividend four cents to 40 cents a share, rose 1/2 to 37 3/4.

Teldec Corp. fell 1 1/4 to 71 7/8. American Stock Exchange prices finished higher in moderate trading. The Amex index rose 0.74 to 128.97.

Britain Revises Current Account To Show Deficit

LONDON, March 8 (AP-DJ)—Britain had a current account deficit of \$35 million in 1977 rather than the surplus of \$28 million reported earlier, the government announced today.

The main reason for the surplus being revised to a deficit was that the surplus in invisibles such as finance, tourism and shipping was revised downward to \$1.57 billion from the \$1.715 billion previously reported.

According to balance of payment figures released today the 1977 deficit on visible trade was \$16.12 billion rather than the \$1.65 billion reported when the trade figures for last December were released.

Gold Rises to \$189.75 May Continue to Rise

LONDON, March 8 (AP-DJ)—The price of gold rose again today to \$189.75 an ounce, up \$2.3 from yesterday and at its highest closing level since December, 1974.

However, the failure of gold to stay above the afternoon London fixing price of \$190 an ounce could lead to some near-term profit-taking, analysts said.

On a mid-term basis, though they said gold prices could continue to rise if the dollar weakens further and if the left wins in French national elections this month.

Why does a computer manufactured in Puerto Rico carry the stamp "Made in U.S.A.?"

(Manufacturing in Puerto Rico is manufacturing in the U.S.A.)



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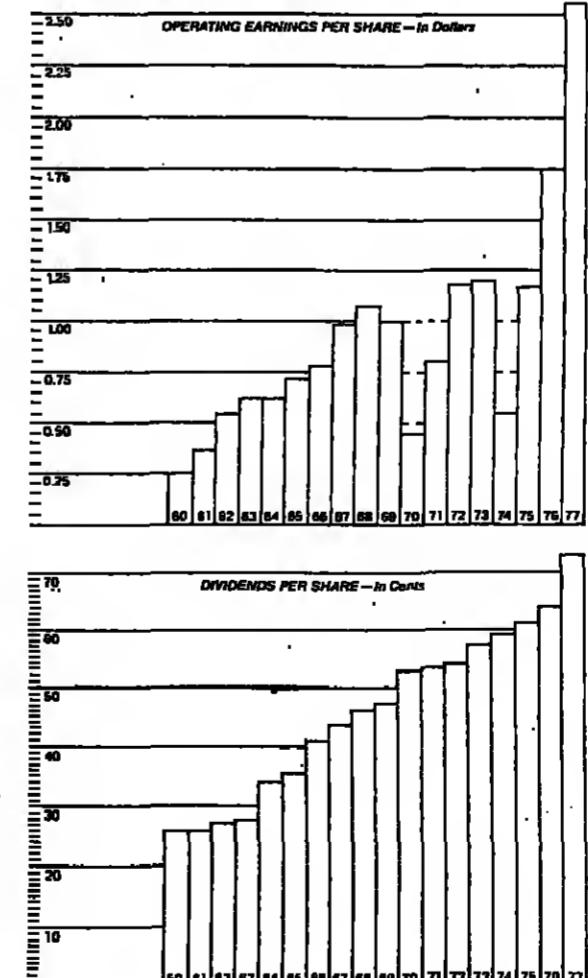
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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 8

Transamerica 1977 Report

Profits up 49 percent. All major subsidiaries set new earnings records.



1977 Highlights

1977 Highlights

- Operating income advanced to \$171.1 million (\$2.50 per share) on revenues of \$3.2 billion.
- Life insurance operations, led by Occidental Life, posted new highs in both revenues and operating earnings. Life insurance continues as the largest contributor of corporate earnings.
- Transamerica Insurance, our property/casualty insurance subsidiary, reported earnings more than double its record results of 1976.

John R. Beckett
John R. Beckett
Chairman and President
Transamerica

INTRODUCTION

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Spinks Denies Signing for Ali Rematch

AP, March 8 (AP)—Spinks denied reports today that he agreed to a rematch named Ali. But Top Rank, the promoter owning Spinks' next three, said that the new heavyweight will defend his September 10 in Bophuthatswana, which recently gained independence from South Africa. The confusion surrounding when Spinks will fight—either on an as-yet-undetermined date or who is representing the 24-year-old champ from St. Louis.

All lost his title to Spinks on a split 15-round decision in Las Vegas last month. Spinks, in Detroit, said that he was being represented by Edward Bell, a prominent Detroit attorney and former judge who represents several other fighters.

"I ain't signed nothin' or agreed to go nowhere right now," Spinks said. "I can't decide nothin' yet. I got plenty of time to wait. I gonna relax... I do have an agree-

ment, but not as far as who I will fight."

Top Rank issued a statement saying that it had reached a tentative agreement with the Southern Sun Hotel Corp. to hold September 10 in Bophuthatswana or in an alternative mutually agreeable site in Africa. The champion... will determine with the next 30 days who his opponent will be for his first title defense," the statement said.

Sol Kerzner of Southern Sun Hotels said that the fight was

signed with Top Rank in New York at midnight for a total package of \$14 million. Burch Lewis, a Top Rank vice-president, however, stressed that nothing has been signed but "a tentative proposal has been drawn up to be put to Spinks. All these things are conditioned on the acceptance of Leon Spinks."

Meanwhile, a Las Vegas orthopedist revealed yesterday he administered a pain-killing injection to Spinks shortly before the start of Spinks' title bout on Feb. 15.

Dr. John Payne, a former consultant to the Nevada Boxing Commission, said that Spinks had complained of a painful rib injury for days before the 15-round heavyweight fight. Payne said he became convinced that Spinks' suffering was genuine and administered a pain killer that acts up to 48 hours to the rib cage.

Ali said that he was aware of Spinks' injury—called a "rib separation" by Spinks' advisers—before the fight, but he did not know the extent of the problem.

It's Anybody's Game NCAA Basketball

By Dave Kindred

NOTON, March 7 (UPI)—At eight, John Wooden is a Wooden Trophy. It is given to college basketball's outstanding player. At its 40th anniversary of five men passing and playing despite little hints of mental Wooden, then at the year of retirement but from the day he kept in carrying his bone tiny statues were images of evil.

"I was out of balance," said, and he pointed out shooting figure was tilted as it leading into a gale. It should be in line with not in front of the line," he said. And the passer bundle of nerves. "Too loose. Loose, you have to play basketball," ended his arms only. "He couldn't stop Wooden, then 82 years

Wooden sent the trophy to the sculptor to try

LA the Benchmark

of the charm of college. All comes from its imperfection. Unlike football, where powers hold sway year after basketball seems truly each new season—with one in: UCLA, with Wooden, was the benchmark which all pretenders were.

Wooden quit in 1975, having another national champion, the 10th in his last

without Wooden to keep his eye over his feet, has come back to the and this month's NCAA

will again be the best show in the country. While it is still a fine team that win it all, it will never be



John Wooden

—no one will be—the match of those Wooden teams that loose and with arms up, won 291 games in those 10 championship years while losing only 8. And that is nice, for now anyone can win.

At the moment, only three of the top 10-rated teams have lost twice. One has lost seven times, another six. The six-time loser, Notre Dame, recently beat Marquette, then ranked No. 1. When Kentucky was No. 1, it lost to a mediocre team that played a full overtime period with five second-stringers. Who will be the national champion this time? Throw 15 names into a sneaker and pick one.

"Whoever is playing at a peak will win it," said Joe Hall the Kentucky coach.

Seven-Time Loser

That wasn't always so. With Kareem Abdul-Jabbar and with Bill Walton on the court, UCLA national championships playing beneath its ability. Last season, though, Marquette won the NCAA after losing seven regular-season games. And this season's champion obviously will be a team already shown to be mortal.

Hall thinks he knows why.

"The freshman rule," he said, "has dispersed the talent around the country."

Just before the 1974-75 season, the NCAA changed its eligibility rules to allow freshmen to play at the varsity level. As it happens, that was UCLA's last championship season; Hall, for one, sees a connection.

"Now it is difficult to stockpile talent the way UCLA did," he said. "High school seniors want to go to school where they can play right away."

No longer, Hall suggested, would any talented player go to a school and wait a year or two to play.

Spring Training

Cardinals' Fastest Old-Timer Steals Toward New Goals

By Joseph Durso

PETERSBURG, Fla., March 7 (UPI)—In this land of sun and senior citizens, the baseball player in town is Lou Brock of the St. Louis Cardinals. He will be 46 June, he has stolen 900 in 16 summers and nobody in history has stolen more. He has one more goal before calling it quits: 3,000 hits in major leagues.

People everywhere and young baseballers are everywhere in Florida and Arizona these days, and the same reason: the sun. There are even some people who are old baseball players, but accomplished

Willie McCovey of the San Francisco Giants just turned 40 hitting 28 home runs. Guy Perry of the San Diego Padres turned 39 after pitching 18 innings and winning 18 games. No senior citizen and baseball player of any age anymore has an act like Lou Brock's.

Then he turned to Florida's favorite topic: aging.

"I lost a few steps," he said, and then he laughed and added: "But I'm still fast. That's hilarious. I ran a race against two of our sprinters, Gary Templeton and Jerry Humphrey. They're 15 years younger than me, but I beat them each two out of three times. Then Humphrey said: 'So what? I'm still fast.'

Brock is the happy warrior of baseball. But make no mistake, as an offensive player, he is a rare warrior.

Six times he has batted over .300. Six times he has scored more than 100 runs in a season. Eleven straight times he stole 50 or more bases in a season. And, if you're ready for more: 131 times he has stolen two bases in one game, 19 times he has stolen three and three times he has swiped four.

In three World Series, he has averaged .361 at bat, and twice he stole seven bases in seven games with the champion ship on the line.

"When I take off, I take 12 steps and hit the dirt. Most guys

accepting that he is older and slower, "that age is a calendar coincidence and not a calamity. After all, I was 35 years old when I stole 113 bases in 195 games."

"You get older, you lose a few steps. So what do you do? It's still 90 feet from first base to second, but you don't have to race the clock to get there. It's me against three other guys: the pitcher, the catcher and the man making the tag. And the element of risk, the initiative, is still mine. I still have the advantage of the element of surprise. I'm the one who puts that sequence in motion, and I compensate for being slower by being smarter."

"I take my lead off the bag, maybe four strides, maybe 12 feet. I've never seen the pitcher who could pick you off at that distance. They know I'm going. I know I'm going, everybody in the ball park knows I'm going. But I'm the only one who knows where I'm going."

"When I take off, I take 12 steps and hit the dirt. Most guys

take 13, but I slide late. In cold language, that's because I can run faster than I can slide. Gene Richards of San Diego stole 55 last year, and he stays up for that extra step, too. He gets an explosive start, finishes with a short, violent, dangerous late slide, the whole works."

Lou Brock

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What She Wishes

"My wish," she said, "is to have enough money so that I never have to play another set of tennis if I don't want to."

She left to do some stretching exercises, but was stopped by a teenage girl who asked, timely, whether she would mind posing with her poodle.

Martina Navratilova, the terror of the tennis tour, picked up the poodle and placed it next to her cheek.

After the flashbulb popped, Navratilova asked, "Do you have enough?" She did not appear to be worried about Boston.

Not Much Pressure

Yet, Reid conceded, "Right now, I think Martina is a better player than Chris Evert. But I don't know whether she will get edgy when she gets in a tough match. She's breezed through everything so far this year, and she hasn't had much pressure."

In a relaxed mood before a match here, Navratilova wore a tailored beige two-piece suit and some jewelry. The centerpiece was a Cartier-designed diamond-studded inch-high bangle in the shape of a champagne bottle. It was she quickly pointed out, a lot.

How she helps me is more psychological than technical. She has had a calming effect on me. She understands pressure. Sandra Haynie, who is leaving the women's pro golf tour to manage other athletes,

is the steady influence of her manager, adviser and companion,

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Art Buchwald

Ready for Reform?

WASHINGTON.—President Carter's long-awaited Civil Service reforms have finally been unveiled, and, like most of Mr. Carter's plans, they sound swell on paper. The President wants to get the government on a more businesslike footing by rewarding those who do a good job with merit raises and by punishing those who do a bad job with dismissal. He would also protect whistle-blowers who, by going public, embarrass their bosses and find themselves booted out in the street.

Buchwald

All well and good. So what's the problem? The problem is that no one, including the President, Congress and the Supreme Court, has ever defined exactly what a government employee should do. There are job descriptions in the Civil Service regulations, but since the government is not a profit-making organization it is almost impossible to accurately measure a civil servant's productivity.

For example, I work in a building on Pennsylvania Avenue in which six of the 13 floors are rented to a government agency. Since I am located on the 13th floor I come into contact with government employees every day. Some are going from the sixth floor to the seventh. Others from the second to the tenth and still others from the fifth to the ninth. They are always carrying official-looking papers in their hands so I have to assume they are doing something very important.

The question is, are government employees who move up and down in the elevator and who to and fro more productive than those who sit in their offices reading the Washington Post fumies?

The elevator rider, you may say, is giving us a bigger bang for our buck. He or she is engaged in the nation's business of writing new regulations, interpreting old ones, sending out

memoranda, stamping classified material, setting up committees, turning out reports and doing all the things expected from a servant of the people.

So surely he or she should be given a raise and a promotion.

Perhaps. But the elevator rider is also the person making the government more unwieldy and impossible to control. By going from the second floor to the tenth he or she may be responsible for a new regulation putting 10,000 people out of work, making a national park into a coal mine or giving the go-ahead on a new missile that will never fly.

A six-story trip from the sixth to the sixth floor by an innocent-looking chap with a pipe clamped in his mouth could cost every man, woman and child in this country \$165.

After traveling up and down the capital's elevators for 16 years, I have come to the sad conclusion that these government employees doing the most work in the government are also doing the most damage.

Therefore, before I go along with Carter's reform package he's going to have to spell out exactly what he expects government employees to do for their salaries. My fear is that, by instituting a merit system and accusing government employees to compete against each other, the President will not reduce but add to all the red tape he said he was going to eliminate when he became President.

If Employee Brown submits a 10-page regulation on the amount of whipped cream permitted in an amateur's liqueur, will Employee Guggenheim write a 20-page regulation to outdo him?

Compared to other countries, the bureaucrats in the United States have been like a sleeping giant. But if you threaten them with demotion and tangible financial incentives in front of them, they could become an aroused beast, prepared to regulate anything that gets in their way.

Before it approves the Carter administration's reform package I believe Congress should ask itself the following questions:

* Is a government employee who puts in an honest day's work making any worthwhile contribution to society?

* By taking an elevator from one floor to another is a bureaucrat saving us money or merely wasting the country's energy?

* If you fire all the drones in the government and keep only the overachievers, who will be left to blame when a giant federal program fails and goes down the tube?

Raphael Works Damaged

ROME, March 8 (AP)—The Vatican said today two frescoes by Italian Renaissance painter Raphael decorating the Apostolic Palace lost some of their coloring during an attempt to clean the paintings three years ago. The two damaged frescoes represented "The Creation of Eve" and "Adam and Eve at Work," a Vatican spokesman said.

MESSAGES, MARCH 7, 1978

CECILIA LINTZERI, SF522V

MESSAGES, MARCH 8, 1978

BAUDOUIN (MUDHISCH) SOTTHB, WOBGK

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